

FROM DANTE TO SAINT CATHERINE

on the Cardinal's terms, who made his headquarters at Monte-fiascone as Rector of the Patrimony. Faenza, Cesena, and Forli were taken. Defeated in the open field by the papal forces, Galeotto Malatesta was compelled to enter into an alliance with the Church.

An even more signal triumph was the recovery of Bologna. Hard pressed by the armies of Bernabo Visconti, Giovanni da Oleggio surrendered the city to Albornoz in March, 1360, and Bologna thus became subject to the direct dominion of the Holy See. The Cardinal's warlike nephew, Gomez Albornoz, was made governor. War between Bernabo and the Church followed ; Bologna was invested by the forces of the Visconti and again hard pressed, until in June, 1361, Gomez Albornoz, with the aid of Galeotto and Malatesta Malatesta, completely defeated Bernabo's army on the banks of the Savena at San Rossillo. Thus was the work of recovering the temporalities of the Church practically accomplished, when, on September n, 1362, Innocent VI died at Avignon.

A few years before his death, Innocent, at the advice of Albornoz (who had practically left the city alone, and had, perhaps, never entered its walls), had nominated a single foreigner (that is, not Roman) Senator of Rome, a kind of Podesta to hold office for six months—the first appointed being a Sienese noble, Raimondo de' Tolomei. This pleased the people, but about the same time (1360), taking advantage of the preoccupation of Albornoz with the affair of Bologna, they set up a popular government under seven *Riformatori* (in imitation of the Florentine *Priors*), *popolani* to hold office for three months. Nobles were excluded from the army as well as from the government—the popular forces of the Republic being reorganized, under the two *Bandaresi* (in imitation of the Gonfalonieri of the Companies in Florence) and four *Antepositi*, into a military guild, which was known as the *Felix Societas Balestrariorum et Pavesatorum Urbis*, the " happy society of the crossbowmen and shieldbearers of the City." The Bandaresi and Antepositi sat in the special council of the city, with the Riformatori and the heads of the